Business Notices.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for July 21.

Circulation over 132,000.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following :

I. EDITORIALS: Sawery Restriction not Sectional;
Whose Ox and Whose Cow; The English Newspaper,
tamp: An Explansion; A Word to Foreign-Born
to increas; Impured Liquer; Poston; How it Works;
the Harvest; Sectional Chastianity; The Old Story;
the Late Lord Region, &c.

h. Late Lord Region, &c.

II. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed one complemons form the latest and most important events that have transpired in New-York City, the United States, Mexico and Europe.

III. BARON HUMBOLDT AND AMERICAN AFAIRS: Letter from Germany.

AIRS; Letter from Germany.

IV. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Louisiana; Oldo;
Indiana; New-Hampatire; Kansas; Missourt.

V. MURDER AND SUICIDE AT ST. LOUIS.

VI. THINGS IN KANSAS: Extracts from a letter fra a cluse of Kansas.
VII. THE REPULSE AT SEVASTOPOL.

VIII. THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letter from Our Cor-respondent, A. P. C., describing the principal events in Europe.

IX .. FROM BOSTON: Letter from a Correspondent at

X .. LATER FROM EUROPE: By the at samship Canada

XI..GOV. REEDER'S MESSAGE.

XVII. A LETTER FROM BIR ORGELLEY; From Para to Chemenuix.

XVIII. THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

XVIII. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

XIX. MARRIAGES and DEATHS

XX. THE MARKETS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money.

Cotton, Grain, Cattle and other Markets, specially reported for The Tribune.

Sumscription—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies, \$5 few copies, \$5; ten copies, \$12.

Bingle copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Frice 65 cents.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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Markets specially reported for The Tribune. THE SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUXE IS furnished to subscribers

these rates. One come in wrappers, can be ob-THERE IS COMFORT IN THE THOUGHT .- KNOX

SUMMER DRESS GOODS .- E. H. LEADBEATER

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rom Mr. John Wartin, Imported.
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Laving used, for several years, Dr. Tomas's Ventrass Linitaring used, for several years, Dr. Tomas's Ventrass Linitaring used, for several processing the many complaints for which it has use tried, it affords me piensure to tostify to the same, as I manued it will accomplish all that Dr. Tomas states in his John Warris. emphiet. New-York, Jan. 4, 1855.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1254. I have used Dr. Tourse's VENTERS I have used Dr. Touray's PENTIAN INSTRUCT TO THIS GARLA and have found it a cottain remedy for Chronic Rheamatism, Dyseniery, Coughs, Vomiting, and Palus of all kinds, and recommend it as an invaluable article. I am never without it, nor do I intend to be, if it is to be purchased. JORDER MICHOLL, NO. 16 Essex-st.

From Mrs. W. E. Cornish.

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New Hork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

Advertisements for The Tarauxe of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of this good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Ove Friends.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently unit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and evry frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sett—always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

and State, State to The Tribune wishing their Post-Office address changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Dally, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly, and cibs subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

Subscriptings wishing to hav the direction of The Tribune changed, must state the old address as well as the new.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship North Star will leave this port for Southampton and Havre To-Day at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE can be left with the following Agents: Paris,-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne, LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cath arine-street, Straud.

The Weather yesterday was quite cool, with heavy rain all the afternoon. At midnight our thermometer marked only 79° against 92° twenty-four hours previous.

A train on the New-York Central Railroad was partially thrown off the track night before last, near Syracuse, in consequence of the displacing of a rail. The engineer, confuctor and two or three others, were seriously injured. A reward of five thousand dollars is offered for the capture of the human devil who removed the rail. If there is ever a case where Justice should forget Mercy, it is such as this. The fiend who thus attempts wholesale murder deserves a more excructating punishment than bulgan invention has yet discovered.

Philadelphia is in a state of excitement just now about a case of attempted liberation of certain slaves, the property of Col. Wheeler, United States Minister to Contral America.

We publish at length the Message of Governor Reeder to the Missouri-Kausas Legislature It will of course be read with interest. Its chief points have been already furnished by telegraph. The Governor strongly insists upon the right of the settlers of Kansas to frame their own laws, and opposes all foreign interference.

THE LATE REPULSE OF THE ALLIES. The mail of the Canada reached us last evening from Boston, with Gen. Pelissier's report on the repulse of the Allies on the 18th of June (which will be found in our columns today) and with other documents which complete the history of that disastrous affair. Having thus before us all necessary sources of information, we proceed to give our readers an exact and impartial analysis of the entire operation. With regard to its general character it is enough to say that of the many blundering affairs we have had to notice in this Eastern war, this is by far the most perfect piece of bungling.

The French advanced trenches were from 400 to 500, and the English from 500 to 700 yards from the Russian batteries. These distances mark the lengths of road which the respective columns of attack had to pass over without cover from the Russian fire, and unsupported by the fire of their own artillery; with sharp running, then, such as would destroy every vestige of order, they would be exposed to a fire of grape and musketry during from three to five minutes, a time quite sufficient to completely disorganize them. This single fact is characteristic of the whole plan. Unless the enemy's fire were completely silenced, and the accumulation of large masses of troops in the hostile works effectively prevented by incessant vertical shell firing, there was not the slightest chance

The Russians appear to have judged well of the plans of the Allies, if they were not, as Pelissier supposes, fully acquainted with them. They but feebly replied to the besieging fire on the 17th, withdrew their guns behind the parapets during the day, and blinded the embrasures, so that scarcely any were disabled for the next cay's work. This was decidedly the best plan, as their object could not be to extinguish the enemy's fire at that time. During the night the guns were brought back into their positions, the columns and reserves told off for the defease were stationed, and thus they were in a condition to meet any assault that could be made upon their position.

The plan agreed upon between Pe issier and Ragian was to reopen their fire at daybreak on the 18th with all the vigor they could give to it for a couple of bours, and then en a sudd-n to launch simultaneously seven storming columns -one French against the bastion close to the Careening Bay, two French against the Malakeff bastion, three English against the Redan bastion and one English against the cluster of houses and the cemetery situated between the Redan and the head of the inner harbor. This plan was sensible enough if there was to be an assault at all; its execution would subdue the Russian fire and disperse the Russian masses attack tock place. On the other hand, the allied troops would have to suffer from the Russian fire while crowding the trenches, and the defenders would very probably soon perceive the presence of columns destined to attack their position with the bayonet. But this was by far the lesser evil. The original plan therefore was the best that could be devised under the circum-

stances. However, we are informed that very late in the evening Pelissier learned that the Russians intended again to attack the Mamelon in force on the 18th. This should have been considered a godsend, for the defense of the Mamelon against any force the Russians could bring against it must have been safe, or else how could the Mamelon serve as a base of operations for the assault upon the Malakoff? Thus the Russians, defeated in their assault upon the Mamelon, would have been in a sad plight to fight a second battle for the Malakoff, and it would almost appear that under these circumstances the success of the operation against the latter position must have been certain. Pelissier appears to have thought differently. He countermanded, late at night, the cannonade, and ordered the assault for 3 o'clock in the merning, the signal to be given by three rockets. The English were informed of this change of disposition. This proceeding ended, as it was sure to do.

in the way Napoleon used to say of bungling Generals: Ordre, contre-ordre, désordre Half au hour before the appointed time, the extreme right French e luma somebow or other got en gaged wish the enemy. Whether the Russians drew them out by a false sally, or whether, as Pelissier says, the General mistook a French shell for the signal rockets, is not quite clear. At all events, Pelissier had to harry his signal, and the columns, still engaged in finding their proper places in the trenches, had to start in ha f confusion, and in part from different starting points from those assigned to them. The middle French column, intended to turn the flank of the Malakoff, effected its purpose and got into the Russian works; but the other two columns could make no headway in the hail-storm of caseshot and musketry which assailed them. Each column consisted of a brigade of four battalious: the second brigade of each division was in second line, while the Guard formed the general reserve. Thus nearly four divisions, or 20,000 men, were at hand for the purpose. The second line was brought up to the support of the first attack, but in vain; the Guards were sent forward, and they were arrested and then torown back as well. Two battalions only remained disposable. It was now half-past eight. The brigade of the middle column, which had penetrated into the works, was ejected; on every point the French had been repulsed with great loss and no fresh troops were at hand. The English had not succeeded either. Pelissier gave the order for the retrest, which he says was effected with "dig-

" nity." On the English side the columns of attack were told off with that parsimoniousness characteristic of the British Army. The leading columns counted but 1.800 men each, or 1.000 men less than the French columns. Of these 1,860, but 1,000 were intended for fighting-the rest for working parties. In second line, the remainder of the brigade from which the force was taken, say 1,200 to 1,400 men, were behind each column. In third line, the second brigade of each division was behind its first brigade. Finally, the Guards and High anders (first division) formed the general reserve. Thus, of the whole English infantry assembled on the ground, but 7,200 men were to be lauached in the first onset, and of these but 4,000 were actual combatants. This weakness in the first columns was caused, first, by the traditions of the British service, and, secondly, by their habit of attacking in line; for all reports lead to the conclusion that even in this instance they attacked in line, and thus offered a gratuitously large aim to the grape of the enemy. The complication caused by the arrangement of four different lines one behind another, in narrow and irregular trenches, created great diso der aud mischief from the beginning, and would have created atter confusion had the struggle become

anything like serious. The first and third columns (from right to left) were to turn the flanks of the Re ian, while the second was to attack its salient angle as soon as they had succeeded. The fourth or extreme left column, as stated, had to attack the head of the inner barbor. When the signal was given, as was the case with the French, the columns were still in movement toward their respective positions. The first column, however, jumped over the parapet of the treuches and was instantly saluted with a murderous fire of case-shot. The troops, disordered by the climbing, could not form. Ccl. Yea, who commanded, was already shouting for a bugler to sound the retreat; no bugler was found, and on they went in great disorder. Some penetrated to the abattis surrounding the Redan, but in vain. The mass of the column fell back at once and sought the shelter of the trenches. The third column advanced a minute or two later. It missed its road, and assailed the face of the Redan near the apex, instead of the flank. It staggered f rward under a tremend us hail of projectiles, but was broken and retreated in complete disorder in a very few minutes. The whole affair lasted less than fifteen minutes. Thus ended the attack upon the Redan, before any of the complicated reserves of Lord Raglan had time to come up to its support. The second column was so startled by this sudden breakdown of its flanking bodies that it did not even stir out of

The fourth column, commanded by Maj. Gen. Eyre, whose report we publish, alone succeeded n establishing itself in the cemetery and the ouses surrounding. Here about 1,800 men held out during the day. They could not retreat, for the ground behind them was open and under the cross fire of the Russians. Thus they fought as well as they could till 9 o'clock at night, when they effected their retreat during the darkness. Their losses amounted to more than one-third of their number.

Thus ended Pelissier's grand attack upon the Karabelnaya suburb. It was hastily determined upon, more hastily changed in its main features at a late period, and carried out with extreme blundering. The Russian was right who sail to an English officer during the armistice of the 19th "Your Generals must have been "drunk yesterday when they ordered the as-

A newspaper correspondent writing from the

scene describes it as "an infantry Balaklava." concentrated for the defense before the actual | This is perfectly just, and sums up in the briefest manner the criticisms which all intelligent military men must make upon this calamitous repulse.

SUPEREROGATORY.

There are thinly sprinkled over Massachusetts a number of small politicians of the Whig-Hunker-Webster school, former political assoctates of Gov. Gardner, but whom recent pobtical fluctuations have left high and dry on the beach, and in danger of total oblivion. Gov. Gardner is not the heartless deserter he has been so often called. B tterly as he has been denounced for his abandonment of his former party associates, he still looks back to them with a sort of brotherly affection; in fact, to do him justice, he only left the Webster-Whig party through that sort of instinct that makes rats basten to quit a falling house; not that they have any objection to a rotten building, or wouldn't prefer it if they were only sure it would stand. But though endowed beyond the rest of his Hunker brethren with this ratting instinct, of which he recently gave at Philadelphia a new specimen, rather to the disgust of his New-York Know-Nothing friends, Gov. Gardner still sticks to his Massachusetts Hunker quondam associates, and assiduously improves every opportunity that offers to give them a chance to make an exhibition of themselves; and it is on this principle that his recent appointments under the Personal Liberty bill must be explained.

That act, passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts at its late session, and in spite of Governor Gardner's veto repassed over his head and nace a law by an overwhelming majority of both Houses, and welcomed as such by a like overwhelming majority of the people, provides among other things for the appointment in every county of an officer, as a sort of off-set to the United States slave-catching Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to take upon bimself the legal defense of all persons claimed within his county under the laws of the United States as fugitive slaves. Though the bill provides for the payment of these officers for such services as they may actually render, yet, as it grants them no fixed salary, and as opportunities of rendering any lucrative services under it are not likely to be very frequent, gentlemen to whom the office" is tendered can afford to be what is called very national. Had there been a salary of a few hundred dollars attached to the place, that would probably have enabled most of these gentlemen to quietly swallow their Constitutional scruplesthough, indeed, it is hardly probable that Gov. Gardner would in that case have given them an opportunity. But if there is no chance to make money out of the office, the refusal to take it at least affords a chance of fishing for Boston clients, which a sharp practitioner with time on his hands would hardly fail to improve.

Such has been the course adopted by two of the persons to whom the Governor has tendered the place-a Mr. Chapman, who resides somewhere in the western part of the State, and a Mr. Bunker of Nantucket. These persons have no doubt done perfectly right in declining the office; they evidently have no qualifications for it. We do not here refer to their professional abilities, as to which we know nothing; but this is an office which demands certain moral qualifications which evidently they do not possess. Mr. Chapman indeed is a slave-catching Commissioner, and, as he gently bints to his friend the Governor, disqualified by the very terms of the Act to hold office under it-an oversight. however, not surprising in a Governor who could not see any incompatibility in the two offices held by Judge Loring. We don't object to these persons declining. Considering how totally unfit and incompetent

they are for the place, that was the very thing they should have done. We might even commend as a manly and straightforward thing in them their refusal to join Governor Gardner in this attempt of his to re-veto that act by appointing unfit persons to execute it. Their declining was right; but wherein they seem to us to have rivaled the Governor is in attempting, niter he had so completely exhausted the subject in his Veto Message, to prove in their letters of declination the unconstitutionality of the act. After the profound legal argument of so great a jurist as Gov. Gardner, backed up, too, by Mr. Attorney-General Clifford's hasty plate of soupor dishwater-why need two country practitioners undertake in the blaze of all this legal sunshine to light up their two dipt tallow-candlesand very soft tallow-candles at that? Besides, true gratitude toward the Governor, and a reciprocation of his friendly feelings, ought to have prevented these two declining gentlemen from calling to mind by their rehash of the Governor's Veto Message his libelous blunder made in that Message, of charging upon the whole Massachusetts delegation in Congress the infamy of having voted for the Webster Fugitive

SUN-STROKE.

Slave Act.

Summer in all its scorching fury is at last fairly upon us, bringing the sudden, terrific diseases peculiar to the season. The commonest and perhaps the most fatal of these is the Sunstroke; and as our reports show cases of it to be even now of almost daily occurrence, a few timely hints upon its nature, approved mode of treatment, and the most convenient preventives, may be of much advantage.

These attacks occur after sudden great exertion in persons previously debilitated, or whose systems have been deranged and prostrated by intemperate habits, by exposure, over-work, unwholesome or meager food, and the like. The case resembles apoplexy in some of its external feathree and is often mistaken for it, but in truth is very different; the brain is not congested as in that discare, no effusion of blood or serum on the brain's surface; the putient is pale, cold and quiet; or, as is often the case, he is convulsed and has tremors like one in delirium tremens, both on approaching and recovering from insensibility-his pulse weak, quick and frequent, 100 to 160. On the contrary in apoplexy he is flushed, heaving and stertorous, or his breathing is very bard-pulse full, strong and slow. It differs entirely from apoplexy in requiring stimulation from the commencement; bleeding, which the new schools hardly ever allow, is fatal in sunstroke-many cases are lost by it; indeed onehalf of all die.

To laborers who are exposed, and especially liable to this visitation, we would give a few plain, simple directions to be followed i nmediately on the appearance of an attack. Give the

sufferer stimulants of brandy or ammonia, or the two tegether; administer them constantly and freely till he shows signs of returning sensibility -in doing this there is little or no danger of intext ating him or of harming him in any particular-apply mustard poultices freely to his chest, abdemen and extremities, keeping his head well bathed with an abundance of cold

The best preventives are light, well-ventilated straw bats, with a wet handkerchief wern inside on the top of the head. Great esution should be observed before drinking, while heated and exhausted, to first wet the head, temples and wrists. In India it is the commonest accident of the climate. Among the European residents there is great dread of it, and every precaution is taken to prevent its occurrence; persons keep within doors always between the heurs of eight and six, unless called abroad by business; and in the streets they wear large dome-shaped bats, made of the pith of the Sola tree, which is lighter than cork. These hats have an arched aperture in the top to procure the freest ventilation.

In order to resuscitate a man from the profound come of coup de soleil, flage lation with switches or small whips has been employed in India, as in cases of narcotizing with opium.

We have repeatedly challenged the adepts in the modern art of ghost-seeing, spirit-rapping, table-tipping, and the like, to state a single new truth which their pretended revelations have added to the sum of human knowledge, but as yet they have not been able to meet the proposal. Instead of it, however, we have had from them sex-ral propositions to engage in the discussion of various abstract moral, religious or fautastic topics, which from the nature of the case we have been constrained to decline. To-day, however, we are favored with a letter from Mr. Charles Partridge, narrating certain experiences of his in Ohio, and as one of the most curious stories of this curious development, we lay it before our readers. As to the truth of this narrative we do not

propose to engage in any argument. The facts Mr. Partridge avers to have been witnessed by many persons, who can testify to the fidelity of his report. But admitting for the moment that everything actually happened as it is here stated, and that it was all the work of ghosts out of the body, we fail to perceive that it is any the less absurd, childish and disgusting on that account. That spirits emancipated from the flesh should blow trumpets, take on what seems to be human hands and legs, ring bells, play guitars, and perform other antics, may all be possible; but when Mr. Partridge proceeds with his narrative, and details the performances of these ghostly prestigiators, we seek in vain for any hing that should command our respect. Their sayings When not childish are usually common-place, and their acts, hardly even executing the worship they are said to engage in, are totally destitute of any elevated purpose. It is pitiable to see men otherwise not lacking in judgment, following after such manifestations, regarding them as evidence of spiritual existence and of the immortality of the soul. In saying this we do not say that they are pure delusion, and that the phenomena are caused by trickery; but that, admitting they are produced by the sgencies to which Mr. Partridge and his friends attribute them, they are utterly benesth the notice of every person of sense who can devote his time to any useful occupation. And we carnot but regard it as a melancholy illustration of human weakness, that so many people should be led to regard things so intrinsically silly and unreliable with deference and even with reverence, as authentic and trustworthy expressions and illustrations of spiritual truth.

The N Y. Daily Times has an amusing tissue of blunders apropos of the degree of LL. D. which the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot didn't a at the recent commencement of Harvard University. The Hon. Samuel's name is murdered to begin with, and he is then stated to have written The History of Liberty-a well-known work from the pen of a Boston scholar, but as far above the caliber of the Hon. advocate of the Fugitive-Slave bill, as his political course has been abhorrent to the first principles of

It will be seen by a notice in this morning's TRIBUNE that the Free-Soil feeling in our City is spontaneously assuming a practical form for this Fall's campaign. We are happy to award the credit of pioneers in this movement to the workingmen of the Eleventh Ward, who have organized a Free-Soil Republican Club which we trust will do honor to their Ward and the principles which they advocate. It is an example which should be immediately followed by the lovers of Freedom in every Ward in the City, and in every

Psi Upsilon.-This freternity gather this year at Yale College, in New Haven, Ct , from their different Chapters at Harvard, Union, Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, and other colleges where it has branches. The Yale Chapter promise their graduated brethren and the undergraduates from other colleges a warm reception and a good time. Poem and Oration on Tuesday evening next, the 24th, and the annual dinner at the Tontine Hotel on Wednesday evening.

FREE ACADEMY EXAMINATIONS,-Yesterday morning Dr. Webster announced the fact to the candidates for admission into the Free Academy that about 300 had been successful in passing a rather severe ordeal and in having their names enrolled among the students of that Institution. Grammar School No. 35, Washington M. Smith principal, assisted by Messes. Hunter and Gates, had 62 boys admitted-about 20 per cent of the whole number. Grammar School No. David B. Scott principal, assisted by Mesors, North and Corey, had somewhere about 50 admitted. No. 35 has had 14 more admitted this year than at any one examination previous. The course preparatory to admission comprises, beside the ordinary branches of reading, writing and arithmetic, the ele ments of algebra and book-keeping and a thorough knowledge of the history of the United States. But why not elevate the standard for entrance, and thereby elevate our large Grammar Schools to the position of High Schools

TUCKER HEARD FROM .- The Syracuse Standard says: A correspondent at Brewerton writes that J. N. T. Tucker, who recently escaped from the Lunstic Asylum, was seen at Brewerton on Friday last, and recognized by three individuals, who are acquainted with him. He passed under the assumed name of Sherman and wanted to sell some notes which he said he held against persons at Brewerton.

WASHINGTON .- In this County the law seems generally to be observed, only two or three arrests for drunkenness have been made.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

STRACUSE, Friday, July 30, 1855. The night express train going west on the Central Road ran off the track at 12 o'clock last night about three miles west of this place, owing to some villains having misplaced a rail. Mr. Deyo of Springfield. Mass, had a shoulder broken; Henry Steams, the conductor, was badly cut and bruised about the head and face: Mr. Harrison, the engineer, had an arm broken; and a number of others were more or les bruised, but none seriously.

The President of the New-York Central Railroad offers a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of this outrage. The cars were not much broken, and the track was sufficiently in order this morning to admit of the trains running as usual.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Friday, July 20, 1855.
Judge Gitchrist, of the Court of Claims, is prostrated by sever diarrhea; there has consequently been no assion of the Court of Claims to-day.
Gen. Echinique, Ex-President of Peru, has arrived hare. The thermometer stands at 91° in the shade. LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.
The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this ort with Havana dates to the 15th instant, but the

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., July 20, 1855.
On the Vermont Central Railroad last night, when near Milton, the engine of a passenger train exploded and was completely demolished. Among the rains, the dead bodies of the engineer and fireman and Mr. Brush, the conductor, were discovered. It is not known if any more lives were lost.

SCHOONER SUNK AND FIVE LIVES LOST.

Oswiczo, Friday, July 20, 1855.

The steamer America of the International Line, when opposite the Genese River this morning, ran into the schooner Emblem of Witson, cutting her in two. Five of the crew, including the captain and mate and one passenger, all of the Emblem, were drowned. The America was uninjured.

SOUTHERN MAIL ITEMS. New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received.

Daniel Callahau, the principal in the Corduroy-alley tragedy, was executed in that city on the day previous.

The steamhoat Wade Allen was burnt at Mobile on

Sunday last, and one life was lost.

Col. Bissell has so far recovered from the sickness which detained him at Washington as to permit of his leaving for his home in Indiana.

LIQUOR CASE AT SARATOGA. Judge Morris of New-York issued a writ of habeas corpus here to-day for a man under arrest for selling liquor. The warrant for the arrest was issued by County Judge McKoap, and the babeas corpus is returnable to morror.

NEW ROUTE TO SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Friday, July 20, 1855.
A new road to this place from New-York will be opered on Monday next via the New-Jersey Central Reilroad and Hampton.

THE AMERICA OUTWARD BOUND. The America Octward Bourns.

Halifax, Friday July 20, 1855.

The steemship America arrived here at 4 and sailed again at 5% o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

She was detained a little by the fog.

WEATHER REPORTS. WEATHER REPORTS.

BOSTON, Fridny, July 20, 1855—P. M.

We were visited with a very refreshing rain this forenoon, and the weather continues cloudy, with a fine easterly breeze. The thermometer stands at 72° in the shade.

The weather is most intensely hot here. The ther mometer is at 96° in the shade.

The weather is most intensely hot here. The ther mometer is at 96° in the shade.

The HILADELPHIA, Friday, July 30—9 P. M.

The weather has been very sultry here during the day. A storm commenced at 6 o'clock this evening which decidedly cooled the atmosphere.

KANSAS.

GOVERNOR REEDER'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of kansas:

Having been duly notified that your respective bodies have organized for the performance of your official functions. I herewith submit to you the usual executive communication relative to subjects of legislation, which universal and long continued usage in apalogous cares would seem to demand, although no express requirement of it is to be found in the act of Congress which has brought us into official existence

Congress which has brought us into official existence and prescribed our several duties.

The position which we occapy, and the solemn trust that is confided to us for originaling the laws and issitutions and modding the dectinies of a new republic in the very geographical center of our vast and magnificent confederation, cannot but impress us with a deep and solemn sense of the heavy responsibility which we have assumed, and admonish us to lay saide all selfish and equivocal motives, to discard all unworthy ends, and in the spirit of justice and charity to each other, with pure hearts, tempered feelings, and sober judgments address ourselves to our task, and so perform it in the fear and reverence of that God who oversees our work that the star we expect to add to the national barner shall be dinmed by no taint or tarnish of dishenor, and that when vewed from the trying and scrutinizing stand point of the future we chall be subject to no reproach save that which springs from the inevitable fallibility of just and upright mea.

In the business of legislation the very first necessity is the ascertainment of the existing law, as it is impossible to determine when the product until the terment until the content of the c and prescribed our several duties.

The position which we occurs

In the one mess of registration the very measurements is the ascertainment of the existing law, as it is impossible to determine what we need in that respect until we ascertain what we already possess. It will be found, I think, upon slight investigation, that we are already provided with an ample and valuable store of laws for the redress of civil wrongs and the punishment of criminal offenses, which will materially dimish your labors.

The present Territory of Kansas has been at various The present Territory of Kansus has been at various periods since the treaty of April 30, 1803, with the French Republic, a portion of the District of Louisiana, of the Territory of Louisiana, the Territory of Indiana, and the Territory of Missouri; and it becomes necessary to take a brief review of the legislation of Congress relating to it during each of these periods. Immediately after the acquisition of the Territory of Louisiana by the treaty before mentioned, provision was made by act of Congress, passed 31st October, 1803, for its temporary government, which continued the civil, military and judicial powers then existing until the expiration of the first session of the Eighth Congress.

Congress.
On the 26th of March, 1804, being the day before the On the 26th of March, 1804, being the day before the close of said session, the said territory was divided into the Territory of Orleans and the Discret of Louisiana; and the 33d parallel of north latitude from the Missis-ip i kiver west was designated as the boundary-line between the two—thus including the present Territory of Kansas in the northern division; and by the same act, this portion, by the name of the District of Louisiana, was subjected to the government of the Territory of Indiana, and became a part of it. The Territory of Indiana had been a portion of the old North Western Territory, which was first organized by the ordinance

Indiana had been a portion of the old North Wesiera Territory, which was first organized by the ordinance of July 13, 1787.

This ordinance was subsequently adapted to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, by act of Congress of August 7, 1789, and by act of Congress passed May 7, 1800, a portion of this North Western Territory was organized as the Territory of Indians, to which, as already stated, the District of Louisias was annexed. On the 3d of March, 1805, the District of Louisians was again severed from the Territory of Indiana, and organized by the name of the Territory of Louisiana and on the 4th day of June, 142, was converted into the Territory of Missouri, with considerable modification of the rules for its government. It will thus be seen, as I have stated, that the contry composing our territory has been successfully sub-

try composing our territory has been successfully subjected to the French code, existing at the acquisinon of Louisiana, by the treaty of Paris—to the laws of Indiana, derived from the North-western Territory, as well as those enacted for Indiana after its severance to the law of the Territory of Louisiana and the law of the Territory of Louisiana and the law of the Territory of Missouri. The severance of a portion of the latter territory, and its erection into the State of Missouri in the year 1321, did not, in my opinion, at all effect the laws of in force outside the bounds of the State of the louisian of the state of the louisian state of the law of th State, which remained as valid after that event as they

Were before.

Under the Ordinance of 1787, amended in 1783, it was provided that a certain legislative power should be vested in the Governor and Judges, who were directed to adopt and publish such laws, criminal activit, of the original States, as they might consider necessary, which were to remain in force unless al-